THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1799. [No. 1932.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has for Sale, at her Shop, directly opposite Mrs. COTTRELL'S,

A VERY large and handsome Assortment of CROCKERY, just received from New-York, per Capt. Cahoon.——Also a Variety of Articles in the HARDWARE Line, amongst which are the following:

Iron Candlesticks,
Hinges of all Sizes,
Stock Locks,
Thumb Latches,
Hammers,
Shoe Ditto,
Shoe Knives,
Round Bolts,
Carpenters' Rules,
Large and small Dividers,
Carpenters' Compasses
Jack-Knives,
Penknives & Razors,
Belt of London Pewter,
Do. Spoons & Basons,
Iron Ditto.

ALSO,

Maps of the West Coast of Ireland,
Do. West and South-West, Do.
Do. British Channel,
Do. St. George's Do.
Do. West Coast of Scotland,
Do. North Sea,
Do. Island of Shetland,
Do. Holland, Spain, and Portugal,
4 Glass'd Telescopes,
2 Do. Do.

Mrs. FOWLER takes this Method of inviting the Ladies of Newport, &c. to call and look at some elegant TURBANS and CRAVATS, far superior to any imported, and offers to supply them with MUSLINS, worked from the most beautiful Patterns, at the shortest Notice.

She has on Hand a few DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Excellent Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Flour,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Pimento,
Cinnamon,
Pepper,
Mustard,
York Soap,
Starch,
Indigo,
Excellent New-York Cut Tobacco, &c.

The above Articles shall be sold as low as they can be purchased in this Town.

Newport, April 15, 1799.

THE Subscriber having been empowered, by the Secretary of War, to contract with any Person or Persons, to supply the Rations for the Remainder of the present Year, that may be required at Fort-Wolcott, Brenton's-Point, Newport or Providence, or at any Place or Places where Troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Limits of the State of Rhode-Island.

Any Person or Persons, desirous to make the above Contract, will give in their Proposals by the 27th Instant.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or boulted Indian Meal, one pound and a quarter fresh beef, or one pound salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salt pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The Proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

ARCHIBALD CRARY.

Newport, April 16, 1799.

INGRAFTED APPLE-TREES of various Sorts, to be Sold by

THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, April 16, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

Mr. HARPER's Sketch of the Proceedings of the last Session of Congress.

[Continued from our last.]

AN encrease was made in the salaries of certain officers employed in the Executive departments, and by their duties obliged to reside constantly in this city.—Those salaries were, for the most part, fixed nine years ago, when every article of life was nearly one-half cheaper, in the great towns, than at present. Consequently, they had become inadequate, as appeared from the most undoubted information, to the support of the officers and their families; who were obliged to live upon their own property, while employed wholly in the public service; and, if not men of fortune, were reduced to great difficulties. Hence, a great discouragemeut to good public servants, a great temptation to those who have under their controul vast sums of public money, and a great difficulty in finding men properly qualified, in respect of talents and character, for filling up the vacancies which from time to time occur. Congress, therefore, judged it true economy, to put these useful and necessary officers more at their ease, by adding something to their salaries; and, in my opinion, it judged wisely. But, as the public has, at present, great occasion for money, the encrease was small, and confined solely to those officers whose duties oblige them to reside constantly at the seat of government. The whole amount of the different augmentations, was no more than eleven thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a most inconsiderable sum when compared with the importance of the object, and the resources of the nation. The augmentation is for three years only; to be continued or not, at the end of that period, according to circumstances.

I spoke, in my last, of the general prosperity of our trade; which has recovered from its late depression, and continues to flourish with encreasing vigour. The revenue of the last year was greater than it had been estimated at the beginning of the year; and exceeded that of the former year, instead of falling below it; as, from the depredations on our commerce, and its consequent stagnation, there was reason to apprehend. The exports too have considerably encreased during the last year; in 1797, they were 51,294,710 dollars; and in 1798, 61,327,411; in 1791, on the contrary, they amounted to no more than 18,399,202—so that, in one year, they have encreased a fifth, and more than trebled in eight years.

Our shipping also, notwithstanding the great number of vessels which have been captured, has encreased very considerably. In 1794, we owned 628,617 tons of shipping; in 1797, it had encreased to 831,900 tons; and at the commencement of 1798, we had 876,912 tons. From 1790 to 1796, inclusive, the foreign shipping employed in our trade, had decreased from 250,748 tons to 46,846; which decrease was occasioned, and replaced, by the great increase of our own shipping.

For two years preceding 1798, our revenue, from commerce, encreased at the rate of a million annually, or one-sixth, without an encrease of duties: last year it encreased very little, on account of the unprotected state of our trade. From 7,355,688 dollars, its product in 1797, it rose in 1798 to 7,425,420 only; and this small encrease must be attributed, in part, though not wholly, to a small augmentation of duties, which began to operate upon the revenue in the course of last year.—But, as our trade has now revived, in consequence of the protection afforded to it, we may reasonably expect that the revenue will regain its former rate of rapid encrease.

Our situation with France still remains as it was, when I wrote last. When the French government found that General Pinckney and General Marshall could not be inticed or frightened into terms disgraceful to the country, that its schemes, with respect to Mr. Gerry, were baffled by his recal, and that the American government and nation, instead of crouching at its feet through weakness and division, as so many other countries had done to their utter ruin, repelled its attacks, defeated its threats, and were preparing, with vigour and system, to defend, by arms, the rights and honour of the country, it all at once changed its tone, and professed a great willingness to treat; our attempts at which it had so lately spurned; an anxious desire to avert a quarrel; which before it sought by every possible injury; and the most friendly sentiments towards a country which it had plundered and insulted for years together. One of Mr. Talleyrand's clerks was despatched to Holland, under pretence of acting as secretary to the French minister there; but in reality to open an informal communication with our minister. He threw himself in the way of our minister, and having engaged him in conversations, respecting the state of affairs between the two countries, he wrote an account of those conversations to Mr. Talleyrand. Mr. Talleyrand wrote him letters in reply, which he was allowed to shew to the American minister. These letters, of which he even gave our minister copies, were filled with professions of friendship for the United States, of regret at the existing differences, and of willingness, and even anxiety, to enter into negociations for their removal. The copies which our minister received, he transmitted to the President.

Hypocrites very often, in their abundant cunning, over-reach themselves; and so it happened to the French government, in this instance. We could be at no loss to discover the drift of all this sudden mildness and apparent good nature; when we considered that it was accompanied by no substantial change of measures towards us; but that, on the contrary, the French continued in force all their laws against our trade, took as many of our vessels as possible, and even in the midst of all these fair pretences, passed the atrocious and bloody edict, for hanging as pirates, all our sailors who might be found in British ships, though carried and kept there by force. But left all this evidence, joined to the numerous examples of cruel and studied perfidy which France had displayed towards other nations, especially the Swiss, whom she destroyed by similar arts, should not be sufficient to put us on our guard against her wiles, she took a step which served, in the strongest manner, to manifest her intentions. This correspondence between Mr. Talleyrand's clerk and our minister in Holland, which was carried on with the greatest apparent mystery, and transmitted to the President with particular and unusual precautions, was nevertheless sent, doubtless by Mr. Talleyrand's order, for his clerk would not of himself have ventured on such a step, to a gazette in this city, which is notoriously in the interest, and suspected, on good grounds, of being in the pay of the French government; and in that gazette it was published. From hence alone, without other proofs, it would be manifest, that the whole was a trick, contrived and executed for the sole purpose of producing an effect upon the people of America, of lulling this country, by the hopes of peace and accommodation, into a fatal repose, of encreasing our divisions, of furnishing the French party with pretences for opposing all our measures of defence and preparation, and of raising a clamour against the government, if it should refuse to listen to this insidious overture.

Congress, however, did not fall into so very obvious a snare; but continued to pursue its system of defence and preparation, with unabated vigour. But as these letters contained a declaration that the French government was ready to receive, in a proper and becoming manner, any minister whom the President might authorize to treat respecting an accommodation; and as Mr. Talleyrand's permission to shew the letters to our minister, and to give him copies for the purpose of being transmitted to our government, might be considered as an advance towards reconciliation, on the part of the French government; the President thought it proper to meet this advance; and for that purpose appointed three ministers, who were approved by the senate. These ministers are Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States, Patrick Henry, formerly governor of Virginia, and Mr. Murray, at present minister of the United States in Holland. They are not to leave this country till they receive regular and formal assurances from the French government that they will be properly received, and that ministers, duly authorized, will be appointed, on the part of France, to treat with them.

Thus stands this affair. The sincerity of the Directory, in this pretended wish for reconciliation, may be judged of from the circumstances which I have mentioned, and from an additional fact, which I have authority to state on the most accurate and undoubted information. It is this:

Some time ago the Directory sent to St. Domingo, their principal West-India possession, an agent of the name of Hedouville. This man, on his arrival, made some professions of justice and amicable conduct towards the United States; but he soon equalled, and even exceeded, his predecessors in depredations on our commerce.—Last summer, while Mr. Gerry was still in Paris, and the Directory was employing every artifice to keep him there, and to draw him into an endless negociation, Hedouville was preparing to invade the Southern States, from St. Domingo, with an army of blacks; which was to be landed, with a large supply of officers, arms and ammunition, to excite an insurrection among the Negroes, by means of missionaries previously sent; and first to subjugate the country, by their assistance, and then plunder and lay it waste. For the execution of this humane and friendly scheme, he waited only till the English should evacuate a certain port in the island, which lay most convenient for the expedition; but he was interrupted by a Black General, of the name of Toussaint, who drove him from the island, compelled him to embark for France, and took the whole authority into his own hands; which he yet retains.

The scheme came to our knowledge, in the following manner:—A very rich ship, from the East-Indies, valued at nearly seven hundred thousand dollars, was taken last summer, by one of Hedouville's privateers. The owners, merchants of this town, employed a man of honour and character, well known here, and well acquainted in the West-Indies, to go and endeavour to purchase the ship at a low rate.—He went to St. Domingo for that purpose; and while there, conversed with some of the black officers who were to be employed in the expedition. As he spoke their language well, he was led to cultivate an acquaintance with them; and from them, in their moments of convivial joy, he learned the project. I have it from him, through a person of the highest confidence.

Hence may we learn, to appreciate the professions of the French government; and the wisdom, or honesty, of those counsellors, who perpetually tell us, that there is no danger of an invasion from France, and no need to prepare against such an event.

Respecting the state of affairs abroad, our accounts are still various and uncertain.—It is, however, certain, that the King of Naples has renewed the war against the French in Italy; and from his manner of doing it, there is little doubt of his acting in concert with the Austrians, whose movements for some time past, have indicated hostile designs. Very direct, though unofficial, accounts have been received of a complete victory over the French, by a part of the army of the King of Naples. The French, it is said, were 20,000 to 25,000, and defeated with 5000 killed and taken. Should this be true, and there is some reason to believe it from the manner in which the account comes, it may be considered as the forerunner of a general war and great events. It has been the usual fortune of the French, to over-run countries by their impetuosity, and hold them for a while; and then to be as suddenly driven out. It is not improbable, that the same fate awaits them now; and this defeat by the troops of Naples, if the account of it be true, may be considered as the commencement of their downfal.

The accounts respecting the destruction of Buonaparte, and his army, have neither been confirmed, as yet, nor contradicted. I always considered his destruction as very certain, from the moment when he was left, without hope of recruit or supply, in the midst of an hostile and unhealthy country, where we know that his army suffered every want and hardship, and whose inhabitants, by his own account, fought him perpetually, and with great bravery. At any rate he is lost to France; for cut off as he is, by the loss of his fleet, from all hope of return or communication, he cannot assist her in the new struggle wherein she seems to be on the point of engaging. This cannot

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Iron Candlesticks,	*ALSO,*
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Stock Locks,	Coast of Ireland,
Thumb Latches,	Do. West and South-
Hammers,	West, Do.
Shoe Ditto,	Do. British Channel,
Shoe Knives,	Do. St. George's Do.
Round Bolts,	Do. West Coast of
Carpenters' Rules,	Scotland,
Large and small Di-	Do. North Sea,
viders,	Do. Island of Shet-
Carpenters' Compasses	land,
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fail to have a very conſiderable effect on her ſucceſs. The terror of his name was an hoſt; and he has with him, not only her beſt troops, but a great number of her beſt officers. Under theſe circumſtances, it is difficult to conjecture how ſhe may act towards us. I have no doubt, however, that ſhe will attempt to diſarm us by deceitful appearances, and profeſſions of a wiſh to negociate; but I neither believe that ſhe will keep peace with us, if we diſarm, even ſhould ſhe make one, nor attempt to ſtrike us, while we remain on our guard. Our wiſdom, I cannot repeat it too often, conſiſts in a ſtate of watchful and vigorous preparation. She aſſumes an air of mildneſs for the preſent; as ſhe did towards the Swiſs, before ſhe was prepared to ſtrike the fatal blow; but we ought never to forget, that "The Tyger always crouches, before he leaps on his prey."

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I find that in ſpeaking of our domeſtic affairs, I have omitted one circumſtance of great importance, and of a moſt ſatisfactory nature; as it ſhews, in a very ſtriking manner, the ſtability of public credit, the confidence repoſed in our government, and the extent of our financial reſources. I mean the loan.—Laſt year the Preſident was empowered to borrow five millions of dollars, for the public ſervice. The money was not wanted laſt year; but, in the courſe of this, there will be need of it. A loan was therefore opened, and an intereſt of 8 per cent. offered. The ſubſcription was kept open one day; in the courſe of which, no leſs than fourteen millions eight hundred thouſand dollars was ſubſcribed; of which the public accepts five millions only. That ſum, together with the ordinary revenue, amounting to ſomething more than ten millions, will be ſufficient for all the expenſes of the preſent year. —Thus it appears that if the public had wanted fifteen millions, inſtead of five, the money might have been procured.

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LATEST FOREIGN NEWS,

By the Brig A B C, Captain French, from Guernſey, arrived at New-York on Thurſday laſt.

FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

Bulletin of Raſtadt, 12th Pluvoiſe (Feb. 1.)

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After the receipt of this note, Count de Lehrbach had yeſterday a ſecret conference of two hours with Count de Metternich.—He was afterwards engaged in buſineſs, for the ſame ſpace of time with his private ſecretary, and a courier was deſpatched to Vienna during the night.

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COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 19th Pluvoiſe (Feb. 7.)

The following meſſage, addreſſed to the Council by the Executive Directory, was read by one of the ſecretaries.

"The army of Rome, now the army of Naples, was attacked the 2d Pluvoiſe, by an innumerable multitude, compoſed of the remains of the Neapolitan army, the Lazzaroni and peaſants, all well armed, well conducted, and enflamed by the torch of the moſt delirious fanaticiſm.

The ſoldiers of liberty, ſurrounded on all ſides, routed the aſſaliants in every point; and after three days, ſignalized by prodigies of valour, which the preceding victories of the republicans alone render credible, all the obſtacles were ſurmounted, and the army eſtabliſhed itſelf in Naples. The energy of the Neapolitan patriots, ſo long reſtrained, was re-animated with vigour; their voice was heard and united with the clemency of the conqueror, it converted into a holy enthuſiaſm for liberty, the fanaticiſm with which the hearts of a deluded multitude had been inflamed. The Neapolitan republic was proclaimed, and a proviſional government organized."

The reading of this meſſage was followed by the warmeſt acclamations, and the hall reſounded with ſhouts of "Long live the Republic." Several patriotic airs were played by the Council's band of muſic, and ſimilar ſhouts were again reiterated.

Leſage Senault.—"The unexampled ſucceſſes of our armies are every day more and more entitled to the gratitude of the nation. I move that the council do declare that the army of Rome, at preſent the army of Naples, continue to deſerve well of its country."

The motion was agreed to, and the meſſage order to be printed.

Duriquet.—"I do not addreſs you for the purpoſe of adding to the admiration which has been excited in you, by the reading of the Directory's meſſage. I will not diſhonour this aſſembly, by repreſenting to you the ſhame of a King who had not the courage to die, nor that of his ſwaggering General, who after ſo many boaſts has been indebted for his ſafety to the generoſity of the victorious General. I ſhall content myſelf with ſtating to you, that notwithſtanding the difference of numbers, that city, which contains a population, of 400,000 ſouls, was taken by 8000 Frenchmen.

"At length the rights of man are proclaimed upon the fineſt ſoil which the ſun enlightens, and behold one tyrant leſs, and one republic more.

"And thou infamous and perfidious government of England, the republican thunder bolt ſhall ſoon reach thee, and thou ſhalt be proſtrated a victim to the weight of thy crimes! Thou ſhall alſo learn, that the French are men of all elements, as they are of all climates.

"I demand that you refer to the commiſſion of republican inſtructions the conſideration of the queſtion, 'Whether the creation of a republican feſtival be not neceſſary to celebrate the eſtabliſhment of each new republic?'

This demand was not followed up by any reſolution, and Deriquet's ſpeech was ordered to be printed.

LONDON, February 5.

General Maitland, accompanied by Col. Grant, have ſet out on their appointments, the firſt, it is ſaid, to ſucceed Lord Balcarras as Governor of Jamaica, and the other to be the Britiſh Reſident in St. Domingo.—They are certianly the two men the beſt qualified for important ſtations, for it is only by a perfect co-operation between the commander of Jamaica and our agent at St. Domingo, that the advantages flowing from a treaty with Touſſaint can be ſecured.—The vigour, ſkill and activity of General Maitland gives us the beſt chance of ſucceſs in that important quarter of the world, and the appointment does credit to its adviſers.

General Cuyler goes out Commander in Chief to Portugal. Major-General Tarleton is to command the cavalry.

February 16.

The fortreſs of Ehrenbrieſtein, has at length ſurrendered. Modern hiſtory ſcarcely furniſhes an example of a blockade of ſuch long duration, having laſted from April 1797, to January 1799.

This noble conſtancy of the garriſon and its brave commander Col. FABAR, muſt render its ſervices for ever memorable.

By the reduction of this place, the French become maſters of the two banks of the Rhine, from Scaffhauſen to Duſſeldorf.—The poſſeſſion of Mayence, Ehrenbrieſtein and Duſſeldorf, opens to them the provinces of Franconia, Heſſe and Weſtphalia; and the King of Pruſſia is the ſovereign moſt expoſed to the danger of being in the hands of the enemy.

It appears certain that prince Frederick of Orange is dead of a malignant fever, which he caught in viſiting the military hoſpitals. He died on the 6th ult. and not on the 26th Dec. as former French papers reported.

At length the unfortunate King of Sardinia has been permitted to ſet out for Tuſcany, whence he is to go to Cagliari, in the Iſland of Sardinia. The French Commiſſioner puſhed his ſeverity ſo far as not to allow his Majeſty to ſee the Pope, but in his preſence.

The Republic of Lucca ſupported for ſome time by the influence of the late King of Pruſſia's favorite, Lucchesini, has alſo been overthrown. Such is the general torpor of the continent of Europe, that the deſtruction of a ſtate is now conſidered an event ſcarcely worth recording.

The whole continent of Africa, from Morocco to Egypt, has at length taken up arms againſt the French, at the inſtance of the Grand Seignior.

February 21.

The march of the Ruſſian troops engaging the attention of Europe, as the moſt certain ſign of the prolongation or rupture of the armiſtice, which has been improperly called the peace of Campo-Formio, every information relative to that march neceſſarily becomes intereſting. A letter from the banks of the Mein, dated the 29th of January, contains the following article on this ſubject:—

"The firſt column of the auxilliary Ruſſian troops arrived on the 23d of January at Lintz, and was to have continued its march to Paſſau, where it was expected to arrive on the 20th. The 2d column was expected here on the 3d and 4th of February; the 3d on the 5th, and the 4th on the 7th and 8th."

Paſſau is ſituated at the entrance of the circle of Bavaria. The march of the Ruſſians, in this direction, appears to have been the cauſe of the note delivered at Raſtadt on the 30th of January, by the French miniſters, to the Count de Lahrbach.

GEORGE-TOWN, April 5.

We are aſſured that gouging, cropping, noſe biting, &c. are ſtill practiced in ſome of the Southern States. A gentleman lately mentioned, that he himſelf ſome years ago, ſaw a perſon who had loſt part of one of his ears while acting as clerk at a conteſted election. On ſome ſlight diſpute a ruffian voter advanced towards him with a knife and he ſoon ſaw a bleeding ſlice of his ear on a table before him.

About 4 years ago, at a court in Teneſſee, a ferocious beaſt in human form, bit off the end of a man's noſe. The ſufferer clapping his hand to his mutilated noſe, exclaimed, "you have done for me now."

It is aſſerted, that gouged out eyes and bit of ears are ſtill ſometimes the odious ſpectacle after cock fights, &c. in ſome parts of Virginia.

[Is it any wonder that ſuch people ſhould murmer at the ſlightrſt appearance of reſtraint? It is ſufficient to ſay that democracy is there in its full vigour.]

BALTIMORE, April 11.

Arrived laſt evening at North Point, the ſhip Active, Capt. John Garde, 53 days from Liſbon. Capt. Garde informs that the Spaniards have poſitively refuſed to ſuffer the French troops to paſs through their dominions into Portugal. The fate of Buonaparte, at the time he left Liſbon, was ſaid to be very uncertain. Five ſail of the line, prizes to the Britiſh, were lying at Liſbon, at the time Capt. Garde ſailed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Letters received in town laſt evening, from Northampton, ſtate, that there is little probability of the return of the army, until the latter end of next week. Out of thirteen warrants iſſued by Judge Peters, for the apprehenſion of Rebels, only three had been returned—the perſons named in the others having by the rapidity of their flight, evaded all purſuit.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Diana, Pintard, from Martinique, laſt from St. Chriſtopher's in 19 days. Sailed under convoy of the Waſhington, of Rhode-Iſland, of 32 guns and brig Pickering, of 14 guns, with a fail of merchantmen, bound to different ports in the United States.

The ſhip Neptune, of Boſton, Capt. Sanders, arrived here this morning, after a paſſage of one hundred and forty-four days from London, with a cargo of hemp, &c. She has been blown off the coaſt five times, and has encountered above twenty gales of wind. Spoke no veſſels on the coaſt.

Alſo arrived, Britiſh armed ſhip Niger, 6 days from Norfolk—This ſhip was ſent into Norfolk ſome time ago by Commodore Nicholſon, on the ſuppoſition of her being French property.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Truxton, Eſq; to Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States ſhip Conſtellation, St. Chriſtopher's, 16th March, 1799.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honor to write you on the 7th inſt. by the Norfolk, I have captured off the road of Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, a letter of marque ſchooner called the Union, mounting ſix carriage guns and navigated by 32 men (lading, proviſions and dry goods) and have brought her into this Road.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated April 4.

"A moſt tremendous fire broke out laſt night in this place, about 8 o'clock, nearly oppoſite the poſt-office, which in a few hours turned out of their dwellings upwards of fifteen families. It preſented a ſcene of awfulneſs which I have never ſeen exceeded any where. The wind ſtrongly from the weſt, ſpread the flames to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, burnt the poſt-office, both printing offices, total ſaid this morning to be thirty houſes."

April 16.

It is ſaid there is in town a letter of late date from a Gentleman of this city, at Gibraltar; ſtating, that information has been received there, of the French having got into Naples, and made a general ſlaughter of all the Nobles, Religieuſes, &c.

On Saturday morning laſt, a moſt daring robbery was committed upon the property of Mr. Daniel Duval, in North Second-ſtreet, by ſome free booters who now infeſt our city. They entered the houſe by the cellar door, cut through the floor into the ſhop and took from thence 130 gold and ſilver watches and other property, in all to the amount of 2000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

We are informed that a perſon in Maſſachuſetts has attempted to convert to an eminently uſeful purpoſe, a ſubſtance that has hitherto been conſidered as worthleſs and of no account. He has diſcovered that the ſeeds of the cotton plant are capable of affording an *oil*, equally ſuited to the lamp with the whale or ſpermaceti oil.

Cotton is known to produce a great number of ſeeds, which are thrown away as uſeleſs. To extract from theſe ſomewhat ſo univerſal and indiſpenſible advantage as oil, may juſtly be accounted a valuable preſ[illegible]. This plant is extenſively cultivated in Georgia, and if its product be at once employed to adorn our bodies and illuminate our dwellings, there are few that will deſerve to be compared with it.

Spermaceti oil is attained by exploring the remoteſt quarters of the ocean. A thouſand toils and dangers are encountered in the purſuit, and no operation is more naucious and diſguſtful than that of ſeparating the oil from the fleſh. Hence the price is conſiderable.

Cotton ſeed oil is procured by a common and ſimple machinery. The original material is produced in large quantities, not on its own account, but for the ſake of the from which it is inſeparable. At preſent therefore, it is literally as cheap *as dirt*.

The price of this oil muſt be much inferior to that of ſpermaceti, as the quantity procured in proportion to the trouble, time and expenſe of procuring it, is greater.

A buſhel of the ſeeds will produce, it is ſaid, ſix quarts of oil, more agreeable in odor and equal in quality to that of the whale. The latter is commonly ſold at a dollar per gallon—the former may be ſold at a much ſmaller rate. If manufactured with induſtry and ſucceſs, the price of this neceſſary article would be greatly diminiſhed; and whatever augments the quantity and diminiſhes the price of the neceſſaries of life, promotes the moſt eſſential happineſs of mankind. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this diſcovery will not be neglected.

April 15.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable character in Europe, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated February 2, 1799.

"Our veſſels ſail about the European ſeas with little or no protection, and great numbers are captured and condemned.—

fail to have a very conſiderable effect on her ſucceſs. The terror of his name was an hoſt; and he has with him, not only her beſt troops, but a great number of her beſt officers. Under theſe circumſtances, it is difficult to conjecture how ſhe may act towards us. I have no doubt, however, that ſhe will attempt to diſarm us by deceitful appearances, and profeſſions of a wiſh to negociate; but I neither believe that ſhe will keep peace with us, if we diſarm, even ſhould ſhe make one, nor attempt to ſtrike us, while we remain on our guard. Our wiſdom, I cannot repeat it too often, conſiſts in a ſtate of watchful and vigorous preparation. She aſſumes an air of mildneſs for the preſent; as ſhe did towards the Swiſs, before ſhe was prepared to ſtrike the fatal blow; but we ought never to forget, that "The Tyger always crouches, before he leaps on his prey."

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The ſoldiers of liberty, ſurrounded on all ſides, routed the aſſaliants in every point; and after three days, ſignalized by prodigies of valour, which the preceding victories of the republicans alone render credible, all the obſtacles were ſurmounted, and the army eſtabliſhed itſelf in Naples. The energy of the Neapolitan patriots, ſo long reſtrained, was re-animated with vigour; their voice was heard and united with the clemency of the conqueror, it converted into a holy enthuſiaſm for liberty, the fanaticiſm with which the hearts of a deluded multitude had been inflamed. The Neapolitan republic was proclaimed, and a proviſional government organized."

The reading of this meſſage was followed by the warmeſt acclamations, and the hall reſounded with ſhouts of "Long live the Republic." Several patriotic airs were played by the Council's band of muſic, and ſimilar ſhouts were again reiterated.

Leſage Senault.—"The unexampled ſucceſſes of our armies are every day more and more entitled to the gratitude of the nation. I move that the council do declare that the army of Rome, at preſent the army of Naples, continue to deſerve well of its country."

The motion was agreed to, and the meſſage order to be printed.

Duriquet.—"I do not addreſs you for the purpoſe of adding to the admiration which has been excited in you, by the reading of the Directory's meſſage. I will not diſhonour this aſſembly, by repreſenting to you the ſhame of a King who had not the courage to die, nor that of his ſwaggering General, who after ſo many boaſts has been indebted for his ſafety to the generoſity of the victorious General. I ſhall content myſelf with ſtating to you, that notwithſtanding the difference of numbers, that city, which contains a population, of 400,000 ſouls, was taken by 8000 Frenchmen.

"At length the rights of man are proclaimed upon the fineſt ſoil which the ſun enlightens, and behold one tyrant leſs, and one republic more.

"And thou infamous and perfidious government of England, the republican thunder bolt ſhall ſoon reach thee, and thou ſhalt be proſtrate, a victim to the weight of thy crimes! Thou ſhalt alſo learn, that the French are men of all elements, as they are of all climates.

"I demand that you refer to the comſion of republican inſtitutions the conſideration of the queſtion, 'Whether the creation of a republican feſtival be not neceſſary to celebrate the eſtabliſhment of each new republic?'

This demand was not followed up by any reſolution, and Deriquet's ſpeech was ordered to be printed.

LONDON, February 5.

General Maitland, accompanied by Col. Grant, have ſet out on their appointments, the firſt, it is ſaid, to ſucceed Lord Balcarras as Governor of Jamaica, and the other to be the Britiſh Reſident in St. Domingo.—They are certianly the two men the beſt qualified for important ſtations, for it is only by a perfect co-operation between the commander of Jamaica and our agent at St. Domingo, that the advantages flowing from a treaty with Touſſaint can be ſecured.—The vigour, ſkill and activity of General Maitland gives us the beſt chance of ſucceſs in that important quarter of the world, and the appointment does credit to its adviſers.

General Cuyler goes out Commander in Chief to Portugal. Major-General Tarleton is to command the cavalry.

February 16.

The fortreſs of Ehrenbrieſtein, has at length ſurrendered. Modern hiſtory ſcarcely furniſhes an example of a blockade of ſuch long duration, having laſted from April 1797, to January 1799.

This noble conſtancy of the garriſon and its brave commander Col. FABAR, muſt render its ſervices for ever memorable.

By the reduction of this place, the French become maſters of the two banks of the Rhine, from Scaffhauſen to Duſſeldorf.—The poſſeſſion of Mayence, Ehrenbrieſtein and Duſſeldorf, opens to them the provinces of Franconia, Heſſe and Weſtphalia; and the King of Pruſſia is the ſovereign moſt expoſed to the danger of being in the hands of the enemy.

It appears certain that prince Frederick of Orange is dead of a malignant fever, which he caught in viſiting the military hoſpitals. He died on the 6th ult. and not on the 26th Dec. as former French papers reported.

At length the unfortunate King of Sardinia has been permitted to ſet out for Tuſcany, whence he is to go to Cagliari, in the Iſland of Sardinia. The French Commiſſioner puſhed his ſeverity ſo far as not to allow his Majeſty to ſee the Pope, but in his preſence.

The Republic of Lucca ſupported for ſome time by the influence of the late King of Pruſſia's favorite, Lucchesini, has alſo been overthrown. Such is the general torpor of the continent of Europe, that the deſtruction of a ſtate is now conſidered an event ſcarcely worth recording.

The whole continent of Africa, from Morocco to Egypt, has at length taken up arms againſt the French, at the inſtance of the Grand Seignior.

February 21.

The march of the Ruſſian troops engaging the attention of Europe, as the moſt certain ſign of the prolongation or rupture of the armiſtice, which has been improperly called the peace of Campo-Formio, every information relative to that march neceſſarily becomes intereſting. A letter from the banks of the Mein, dated the 29th of January, contains the following article on this ſubject:—

"The firſt column of the auxilliary Ruſſian troops arrived on the 23d of January at Lintz, and was to have continued its march to Paſſau, where it was expected to arrive on the 20th. The 2d column was expected here on the 3d and 4th of February; the 3d on the 5th, and the 4th on the 7th and 8th."

Paſſau is ſituated at the entrance of the circle of Bavaria. The march of the Ruſſians, in this direction, appears to have been the cauſe of the note delivered at Raſtadt on the 30th of January, by the French miniſters, to the Count de Lahrbach.

GEORGE-TOWN, April 5.

We are aſſured that gouging, cropping, noſe biting, &c. are ſtill practiced in some of the Southern States. A gentleman lately mentioned, that he himſelf ſome years ago, ſaw a perſon who had loſt part of one of his ears while acting as clerk at a conteſted election. On ſome ſlight diſpute a ruffian voter advanced towards him with a knife and he ſoon ſaw a bleeding ſlice of his ear on a table before him.

About 4 years ago, at a court in Teneſſee, a ferocious beaſt in human form, bit off the end of a man's noſe. The ſufferer clapping his hand to his mutilated noſe, exclaimed, "you have done for me now."

It is aſſerted, that gouged out eyes and bit of ears are ſtill ſometimes the odious ſpectacle after cock fights, &c. in ſome parts of Virginia.

[Is it any wonder that ſuch people ſhould murmer at the ſlightrſt appearance of reſtraint? It is ſufficient to ſay that democracy is there in its full vigour.]

BALTIMORE, April 11.

Arrived laſt evening at North Point, the ſhip Active, Capt. John Garde, 53 days from Liſbon. Capt. Garde informs that the Spaniards have poſitively refuſed to ſuffer the French troops to paſs through their dominions into Portugal. The fate of Buonaparte, at the time he left Liſbon, was ſaid to be very uncertain. Five ſail of the line, prizes to the Britiſh, were lying at Liſbon, at the time Capt. Garde ſailed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Letters received in town laſt evening, from Northampton, ſtate, that there is little probability of the return of the army, until the latter end of next week. Out of thirteen warrants iſſued by Judge Peters, for the apprehenſion of Rebels, only three had been returned—the perſons named in the others having by the rapidity of their flight, evaded all purſuit.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Diana, Pintard, from Martinique, laſt from St. Chriſtopher's in 19 days. Sailed under convoy of the Waſhington, of Rhode-Iſland, of 32 guns, and brig Pickering, of 14 guns, with 40 ſail of merchantmen, bound to different ports in the United States.

The ſhip Neptune, of Boſton, Capt. Saunders, arrived here this morning, after a paſſage of one hundred and forty-four days from London, with a cargo of hemp, &c. She has been blown off the coaſt five times, and has encountered above twenty gales of wind. Spoke no veſſels on the coaſt.

Alſo arrived, Britiſh armed ſhip Niger, ſix days from Norfolk—This ſhip was ſent into Norfolk ſome time ago by Commodore Nicholſon, on the ſuppoſition of her being French property.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Truxton, Eſq; to Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States ship Constellation, St. Christopher's, 16th March, 1799.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honor to write you on the 7th inſt. by the Norfolk, I have captured off the road of Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, a letter of marque ſchooner called the Union, mounting ſix carriage guns, and navigated by 32 men (lading, proviſions and dry goods) and have brought her into this Road.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburgh, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated April 4.

"A moſt tremendous fire broke out laſt night in this place, about 8 o'clock, nearly oppoſite the poſt-office, which in a few hours turned out of their dwellings upwards of fifteen families. It preſented a ſcene of awfulneſs which I have never ſeen exceeded any where. The wind ſtrongly from the weſt, ſpread the flames to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, burnt the poſt-office, both printing offices, total ſaid this morning to be thirty houſes."

April 16.

It is ſaid there is in town a letter of late date from a Gentleman of this city, at Gibraltar; ſtating, that information has been received there, of the French having got into Naples, and made a general ſlaughter of all the Nobles, Religieuſes, &c.

On Saturday morning laſt, a moſt daring robbery was committed upon the property of Mr. Daniel Duval, in North Second-ſtreet, by ſome free booters who now infeſt our city. They entered the houſe by the cellar door, cut through the floor into the ſhop, and took from thence 130 gold and ſilver watches and other property, in all to the amount of 2000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

We are informed that a perſon in Maſſachuſetts has attempted to convert to an eminently uſeful purpoſe, a ſubſtance that has hitherto been conſidered as worthleſs and of no account. He has diſcovered that the ſeeds of the cotton plant are capable of affording an *oil*, equally ſuited to the lamp with the whale or ſpermaceti oil.

Cotton is known to produce a great number of ſeeds, which are thrown away as uſeleſs. To extract from theſe ſomewhat of ſo univerſal and indiſpenſible advantage as oil, may juſtly be accounted a valuable proceſs. This plant is extenſively cultivated in Georgia, and if its product be at once employed to adorn our bodies and illuminate our dwellings, there are few that will deſerve to be compared with it.

Spermaceti oil is attained by exploring the remote quarters of the ocean. A thouſand toils and dangers are encountered in the purſuit, and no operation is more naucious and diſguſtful than that of ſeparating the oil from the fleſh. Hence the price is conſiderable.

Cotton ſeed oil is procured by a common and ſimple machinery. The original material is produced in large quantities, not on its own account, but for the ſake of that from which it is inſeparable. At preſent therefore, it is literally as cheap *as dirt*.

The price of this oil muſt be much inferior to that of ſpermaceti, as the quantity procured in proportion to the trouble, time and expenſe of procuring it, is greater.

A buſhel of the ſeeds will produce, it is ſaid, ſix quarts of oil, more agreeable in odour and equal in quality to that of the whale. The latter is commonly ſold at a dollar per gallon—the former may be ſold at a much ſmaller rate. If manufactured with induſtry and ſucceſs, the price of this neceſſary article would be greatly diminiſhed; and whatever augments the quantity and diminiſhes the price of the neceſſaries of life, promotes the moſt eſſential happineſs of mankind. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this diſcovery will not be neglected.

April 15.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in Europe, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated February 2, 1799.

"Our veſſels ſail about the European ſeas with little or no protection, and great numbers are captured and condemned.—

not being in a ſtate of war, our merchants and captains vainly flatter themſelves that, muſter rolls and regiſters will protect them and notwithſtanding the examples before their eyes, the deluſion continues; they catch at every ſilly ſtory, or paragraph in a newſpaper, and are perpetually cajoled by the deluſive promiſes of French agents.

"The elections in the ſouthern ſtates afford much conſolation for ſome diſgraceful events. I ſee you are likely to have ſome trouble with Kentucky and Virginia, which the agents of the Directory wiſh to convert into an American La Vendee, and when their ſchemes are ripe, to make the medium of their attack on our liberties.—In this mode they began with Switzerland, exciting rebellion in the Valais, and then marching troops to aſſiſt the friends of liberty. Though I do not doubt their deſigns I do not fear the reſult. You have wiſdom and foreſight in the government, and a ſpirit of independence in the people which will fruſtrate their nefarious ſchemes.

"The agents of France, finding the love of their country is no longer the order of the day in the United States, change their conduct. Preſerving their ambition though cloaked under exterior profeſſions of friendſhip, they will excite ſedition and rebellion under pretence of oppreſſion as in Ireland, and when they have inſpired a portion of the people with a hatred of their own government, then they will kindly offer their aid. I hope theſe views now are well underſtood in America. There will be no fear of invaſion unleſs the above plan ſucceeds. Should the diſcontents ſpread, without doubt an attack will be made.

"At a late entertainment given at Madrid by the French ambaſſador, Col. Humphreys was not invited, but claſſed with the Sardinian and Neapolitan miniſters.

"I ſee by the late French papers that the miniſter of war complains ſadly of deſertion—he ſays that the conſcripts march faſt enough when called out, but that they deſert immediately after. The miniſter of finance on his ſide, complains of the emptineſs of the treaſury—more plunder muſt be ſought—they have already ranſacked Piedmont—they will probably ſoon have Naples, and then they will try their hands at Spain and Portugal. In the mean time, my dear ſir, let our own country go on in ſtrenthening its army and navy, or our time will come next."

The Governor of this State (ſays a Kentucky paper) we are informed, has lately received a letter from the *celebrated* MATTHEW LYON, in which he acquaints him of his intention of removing, in company with one thouſand families, from the ſtate of Vermont to the ſtate of Kentucky.

April 17.

Yeſterday arrived the Britiſh Packet, Weymouth, in 65 days from Falmouth; and the ſhip Fair-American, in 44 days from Portſmouth.

The Britiſh Packet left Falmouth the 12th of February, and brings the mail of that month.

The Fair-American left Portſmouth on the 4th of March.

Engliſh papers to the 5th of February (3 days later than our communications via Charleſton) are received here; but we believe they do not contain any thing important. We have converſed with a gentleman, paſſenger in the Fair-American, who informs that nothing particular had tranſpired previous to their ſailing; with this exception, that a convoy with 15,000 men ſailed from England, for Portugal, the day before the departure of the Fair-American; and that 60,000 men of the French army, were moving towards that country.

We underſtand that the Fair-American has brought 100 Tons of Cannon for government.

April 18.

A letter dated Havannah, 4th of April, to a merchant in this city, received yeſterday, via Philadelphia, ſays, it is reported that the ſhip Ocean had been taken, after a ſevere engagement with a French privateer, to the windward of this; and when they were in poſſeſſion of the ſhip, they killed the Captain, and moſt of the hands; ſaid only eſcaped.—I am afraid it is too true.

A letter from Demarara to a reſpectable houſe in this city, dated March 2, mentions that on the 13th February 4 large frigates full of troops arrived at Surinam—ſuppoſed the French.

April 20.

Diſpatches were on Wedneſday laſt received at the Navy Office, from Commodore Barry, Truxton, and Nicholſon, but contain nothing of an intereſting nature.

NEWPORT, April 23.

Thurſday next is to be obſerved throughout the United States, as a Day of Humiliation, Faſting and Prayer, agreeably to the Recommendation of the Preſident of the United States, in his Proclamation of the 6th ult.

On Wedneſday laſt the Freemen of this State convened in their reſpective Towns, for the Election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly.—In this Town, the following Gentlemen were elected Repreſentatives, *George Champlin*, Eſq; 1ſt. *Archibald Crary*, Eſq; 2d. Mr. *Robert Lawton*, jun. 3d. Mr. *Ebenezer Burrill*, 4th. *Walter Channing*, Eſq; 5th. *William Hunter*, Eſq; 6th.

The Votes for 2d Repreſentative, were as follows:

A. Crary, Eſq; -	144
Paul Mumford, Eſq; -	89
Majority, -	55

Votes for 5th Repreſentative:

W. Channing, Eſq; -	147
P. Mumford, Eſq; -	80
Majority, -	67

Votes for 6th Repreſentative:

W. Hunter, Eſq; -	128
P. Mumford, Eſq; -	98
Majority, -	30

His Excellency *Arthur Fenner*, Eſq; as Governor:—*Noah Matthewſon*, *John Cooke*, *James Congdon*, *Thomas Hoxsie*, *Nicholas Taylor*, *Job Watſon*, *John Harris*, and *Timothy Wilmarth*, Eſquires, as Senators: *Samuel Eddy*, Eſq; as Secretary, *James Burrill*, jun. Eſq; as Attorney-General, and *Henry Sherburne*, Eſq; as General-Treaſurer, had, in this Town, an almoſt unanimous Vote (about 190 each) and are undoubtedly re-elected by the Suffrages of the Freemen throughout the State—the only Oppoſitions were to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the firſt and third Senators—the following is the State of the Vote in this Town:

	OLD PROX.	NEW PROX.
Lt. Gov.	*S. J. Potter*, 124	*G. Brown*, 62
1ſt Sen.	*T. G. Hazard*, 154	*J. I. Clark*, 29
3d Sen.	*J. Comſtock*, 132	*J. Greene*, 58

We have received Accounts from every Town in the State, of the Votes for Lieut. Governor, but ſome of them are ſo contradictory and uncertain, that we cannot poſitively pronounce which of the Candidates is choſen; one Thing is however certain, that the Majority, whichever Way it falls, will be a very ſmall one.

DIED.]—At Paris, on the 3d February, *Thomas Muir*, the celebrated Scotch Advocate, tranſported to Botany-Bay for Sedition, but who eſcaped from thence.

—At Boſton. on Thurſday Evening laſt, *Timothy Newell*, in the 81ſt Year of his Age.

—At New-York, on Thurſday laſt, Col. *William Duer*.

—At Tiverton, Mrs. *Sarah Bowen*, aged 91, for many Years a public Speaker among Friends.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, April 22.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Romeo, Heath,	Providence
Schooner Suſannah, Weſtcott,	Norfolk
Sloop Lively, Gifford,	New-York
George, Brown,	Ditto
American, Borden,	Philadelphia
Ship Betſy, Fanning,	Canton
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Greenwich, Landers,	Havanna
Stork, Turner,	Ditto
Sloop Sally, Eddy,	Ditto
Betſy, Eaſterbrooks,	Africa
Fox, Norton,	Philadelphia
Friendſhip, Pearce,	New-York
Eliza, Bliſs,	Ditto
Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto

NEWPORT INSURANCE OFFICE,
April 16th, 1799.

THE Stockholders of the Newport Inſurance Company are hereby notified to meet at the State-Houſe in Newport, on the laſt Tueſday in April inſt. at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe a Director, and tranſact ſuch other Buſineſs as may then come before them.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JABEZ DENISON, Sec'ry.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *SPANISH CONSUL*.—For Particulars apply to the Subſcriber,
WILLIAM HUNTER.
Newport, April 22, 1799.

FOR SALE BY
ABNER TABER,

ABOUT Fifty Buſhels of well cleaned HERDS GRASS SEED, for Caſh. Wanted, a Quantity of Sheeps Wool.
Newport, April 23, '99.

CONTRACTS

Will be entered into, by the under-written Committee, for building the LONG-WHARF in Newport, and for which ſealed Proposals will be received by them until the 10th May next, for ſupplying and executing the following Articles; and the loweſt Terms will have the Preference, on giving Security for the faithful Performance of the Contract, viz.

1ſt. PROPOSALS for furniſhing Two Thouſand Cords of good Stone, for Wall-building, of the uſual Size; and Two Hundred Cords, to meaſure from 2 to 3 Feet wide each Stone, and 3 to 6 Feet long, and from 10 to 15 Inches thick, delivered at ſaid Wharf, and meaſured by the Perch in the Wall, as laid by the Wall-Makers.

2d. Propoſals for laying 460 Feet of Wall on the North Side, of 3 Feet thickneſs at Bottom at the Eaſt End, and 6 Feet at the Weſt End, to have a ſquare Face and ſlope One Inch to a Foot; the average Height about 5 Feet.——For laying 460 Feet of Wall on the South Side, of 3 Feet thickneſs at Bottom at Eaſt End, and 6 Feet at Weſt End, to have a ſquare Face and ſlope One Inch to a Foot; the average Height about 9 Feet.

3d. Propoſals for filling up Solid, between the Two Walls, from the Foundation to the Top of the Plate, as the Wharf ſhall be finiſhed; either for the whole Length of the Wall, or in Diviſions of 50 or 100 Feet, with a ſufficient Quantity of Sea-Weed againſt the Walls, and the Reſidue with Gravel or Earth.

4th. Propoſals for furniſhing and building the Head of ſaid Wharf with good Cheſtnut-Timber, of at leaſt One Foot Diameter at the ſmall End; the Length of the Work to be 100 Feet and 60 Feet wide, to be ſquared and cloſe-jointed above low Water Mark, and ſquare Caps or Plates of 16 Inches wide.

5th. Propoſals for furniſhing and laying Plates with ſufficient Land-Tyes for the whole Length of both Walls—to ſay 1800 Feet running Meaſure; for Plates of 16 Inches ſquare, and round Timber; for Poſts and Tyes 4000 Feet running Meaſure, from 9 to 18 Inches Diameter.

☞ The Contractors to have the Privilege of taking Sea-Weed, Gravel, and Stones, from Coaſter's-Harbour; and from Goat-Iſland, Gravel, Sand and Sea-Weed.

CALEB GARDNER,
SAMUEL VERNON, jun.
JOHN L. BOSS,
THOMAS DENNIS,
SILAS DEAN,
} *Committee.*

Newport, April 22, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
HAS FOR SALE,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

MOORE & GREEN have for Sale, 1800 Weight beſt Salt-Petre'd HAMS.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

INSOLVENCY.

THE Subſcribers being legally appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. ANDREW CHRISTY, late of South-Kingſton, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby notify all Creditors to ſaid Eſtate that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Houſe of *Charles Barker*, in Little-Reſt, on the laſt Tueſday of April inſt. the ſecond Tueſdays of May, June, July, and the third and fourth Tueſdays in Auguſt; all Demands muſt be ſupported with good Evidence, or they will not be allowed.

FEEEMAN PERRY,
CYRUS FRENCH.

S. Kingston, April 13, 1799.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

THE Creditors of Abraham R. Rivera, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear before the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County aforeſaid, on the third Monday of May next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid Abraham, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency, granted to the ſaid Abraham by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in February, A. D. 1797.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*
Newport, April 22, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

JAMES CENTER

Returns his grateful Acknowledgments to the Public, for every Favour; and flatters himſelf, through their Indulgence, with a Continuance thereof, which it will be his conſtant Study to merit.

He has for Sale at his Shop, oppoſite Gen. *Martin's*, a good Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, and the following Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, juſt received from Boſton, viz.

PEAS, Beans, 3 Kinds	Parſley, Celery and Pepper-Graſs,
Beet, Carrot, Parſnip,	Ditto
French and other Turnip,	Cucumber, Squaſh and Melon, Seed,
Salmon, Short-top, and Turnip Radiſh,	Sweet Marjorum, Thyme, Sage, Do.
Seliſia, Tenniſball, Imperial and Cabbage-Head, Lettuce-Seed	Early May, Cauliflower, Sugar-Loaf, Dutch, Brockly, Dwarf, Red, Drum head and Savoy Cabbage, Ditto.

20 Weight of good Onion Seed, of the laſt Year's Growth.

Likewiſe PLANTS, for early ſetting, from his Hot-Beds,

Such as Marjorum, Peppers, Thyme, Cabbage, Lettuce, &c. and ſhall have late Ditto.

Newport, March 25, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,
At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,

Having juſt Imported, a *FRESH SUPPLY* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN'S,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

☞ *The Editor of this Paper requeſts thoſe of his Country Subſcribers who are in Arrears, to avail themſelves of the general Concourſe of the Citizens of the State in this Town, at the General Election, to remit the Sums reſpectively due by them.*

not being in a ſtate of war, our merchants and captains vainly flatter themſelves that, muſter rolls and regiſters will protect them and notwithſtanding the examples before their eyes, the deluſion continues; they catch at every ſilly ſtory, or paragraph in a newſpaper, and are perpetually cajoled by the deluſive promiſes of French agents.

"The elections in the ſouthern ſtates afford much conſolation for ſome diſgraceful events. I ſee you are likely to have ſome trouble with Kentucky and Virginia, which the agents of the Directory wiſh to convert into an American La Vendee, and when their ſchemes are ripe, to make the medium of their attack on our liberties.—In this mode they began with Switzerland, exciting rebellion in the Valais, and then marching troops to aſſiſt the friends of liberty. Though I do not doubt their deſigns I do not fear the reſult. You have wiſdom and foreſight in the government, and a ſpirit of independence in the people which will fruſtrate their nefarious ſchemes.

"The agents of France, finding the love of their country is no longer the order of the day in the United States, change their conduct. Preſerving their ambition though cloaked under exterior profeſſions of friendſhip, they will excite ſedition and rebellion under pretence of oppreſſion as in Ireland, and when they have inſpired a portion of the people with a hatred of their own government, then they will kindly offer their aid. I hope theſe views now are well underſtood in America. There will be no fear of invaſion unleſs the above plan ſucceeds. Should the diſcontents ſpread, without doubt an attack will be made.

"At a late entertainment given at Madrid by the French ambaſſador, Col. Humphreys was not invited, but claſſed with the Sardinian and Neapolitan miniſters.

"I ſee by the late French papers that the miniſter of war complains ſadly of deſertion—he ſays that the conſcripts march faſt enough when called out, but that they deſert immediately after. The miniſter of finance on his ſide, complains of the emptineſs of the treaſury—more plunder muſt be ſought—they have already ranſacked Piedmont—they will probably ſoon have Naples, and then they will try their hands at Spain and Portugal. In the mean time, my dear ſir, let our own country go on in ſtrengthening its army and navy, or our time will come next."

The Governor of this State (ſays a Kentucky paper) we are informed, has lately received a letter from the *celebrated* MATTHEW LYON, in which he acquaints him of his intention of removing, in company with one thouſand families, from the ſtate of Vermont to the ſtate of Kentucky.

April 17.

Yeſterday arrived the Britiſh Packet, Weymouth, in 65 days from Falmouth; and the ſhip Fair-American, in 44 days from Portſmouth.

The Britiſh Packet left Falmouth the 12th of February, and brings the mail of that month.

The Fair-American left Portſmouth on the 4th of March.

Engliſh papers to the 5th of February (3 days later than our communications via Charleſton) are received here; but we believe they do not contain any thing important. We have converſed with a gentleman, paſſenger in the Fair-American, who informs that nothing particular had tranſpired previous to their ſailing; with this exception, that a convoy with 15,000 men ſailed from England, for Portugal, the day before the departure of the Fair-American; and that 60,000 men of the French army, were moving towards that country.

We underſtand that the Fair-American has brought 100 Tons of Cannon for government.

April 18.

A letter dated Havannah, 4th of April, to a merchant in this city, received yeſterday, via Philadelphia, ſays, it is reported that the ſhip Ocean had been taken, after a ſevere engagement with a French privateer, to the windward of this; and when they were in poſſeſſion of the ſhip, they killed the Captain, and moſt of the hands; four only eſcaped.—I am afraid it is too true.

A letter from Demarara to a reſpectable houſe in this city, dated March 2, mentions that on the 13th February 4 large frigates full of troops arrived at Surinam—ſuppoſed to be French.

April 20.

Deſpatches were on Wedneſday laſt received at the Navy Office, from Commodores Barry, Truxton, and Nicholſon, but contain nothing of an intereſting nature.

NEWPORT, April 23.

Thurſday next is to be obſerved throughout the United States, as a Day of Humiliation, Faſting and Prayer, agreeably to the Recommendation of the Preſident of the United States, in his Proclamation of the 6th ult.

On Wedneſday laſt the Freemen of this State convened in their reſpective Towns, for the Election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly.—In this Town, the following Gentlemen were elected Repreſentatives, *George Champlin*, Eſq; 1ſt. *Archibald Crary*, Eſq; 2d. Mr. *Robert Lawton*, jun. 3d. Mr. *Ebenezer Burrill*, 4th. *Walter Channing*, Eſq; 5th. *William Hunter*, Eſq; 6th.

The Votes for 2d Repreſentative, were as follows:

A. Crary, Eſq;	–	144
Paul Mumford, Eſq;	–	89
Majority,	–	55

Votes for 5th Repreſentative:

W. Channing, Eſq;	–	147
P. Mumford, Eſq;	–	80
Majority,	–	67

Votes for 6th Repreſentative:

W. Hunter, Eſq;	–	128
P. Mumford, Eſq;	–	98
Majority,	–	30

His Excellency *Arthur Fenner*, Eſq; as Governor:—*Noah Matthewſon*, *John Cooke*, *James Congdon*, *Thomas Hoxſie*, *Nicholas Taylor*, *Job Watſon*, *John Harris*, and *Timothy Wilmarth*, Eſquires, as Senators: *Samuel Eddy*, Eſq; as Secretary, *James Burrill*, jun. Eſq; as Attorney-General, and *Henry Sherburne*, Eſq; as General-Treaſurer, had, in this Town, an almoſt unanimous Vote (about 190 each) and are undoubtedly re-elected by the Suffrages of the Freemen throughout the State—the only Oppoſitions were to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the firſt and third Senators—the following is the State of the Vote in this Town:

	Old Prox.	*New Prox.*
Lt. Gov. *S. J. Potter*,	124	*G. Brown*, 62
1ſt Sen. *T. G. Hazard*,	154	*J. I. Clark*, 29
3d Sen. *J. Comſtock*,	132	*J. Greene*, 58

We have received Accounts from every Town in the State, of the Votes for Lieut. Governor, but ſome of them are ſo contradictory and uncertain, that we cannot poſitively pronounce which of the Candidates is choſen; one Thing is however certain, that the Majority, whichever Way it falls, will be a very ſmall one.

DIED.]—At Paris, on the 3d February, *Thomas Muir*, the celebrated Scotch Advocate, tranſported to Botany-Bay for Sedition, but who eſcaped from thence.

—At Boſton, on Thurſday Evening laſt, *Timothy Newell*, in the 81ſt Year of his Age.

—At New-York, on Thurſday laſt, Col. *William Duer*.

—At Tiverton, Mrs. *Sarah Bowen*, aged 91, for many Years a public Speaker among Friends.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 22.

Entered,		*From*
Sloop Fame,	Dennis,	New-York
Romeo,	Heath,	Providence
Schooner Suſannah,	Weſtcott,	Norfolk
Sloop Lively,	Gifford,	New-York
George,	Brown,	Ditto
American,	Borden,	Philadelphia
Ship Betſy,	Fanning,	Canton
Cleared,		*For*
Brig Greenwich,	Landers,	Havanna
Stork,	Turner,	Ditto
Sloop Sally,	Eddy,	Ditto
Betſy,	Eaſterbrooks,	Africa
Fox,	Norton,	Philadelphia
Friendſhip,	Pearce,	New-York
Eliza,	Bliſs,	Ditto
Concord,	Cahoone,	Ditto

NEWPORT INSURANCE OFFICE,
April 16th, 1799.

THE Stockholders of the Newport Inſurance Company are hereby notified to meet at the State-Houſe in Newport, on the laſt Tueſday in April inſt. at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe a Director, and tranſact ſuch other Buſineſs as may then come before them.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JABEZ DENISON, Sec'ry.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *Spanish Conſul*.—For Particulars apply to the Subſcriber,
WILLIAM HUNTER.
Newport, April 22, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
ABNER TABER,

ABOUT Fifty Buſhels of well cleaned HERDS GRASS SEED, for Caſh. Wanted, a Quantity of Sheeps Wool.
Newport, April 23, '99.

CONTRACTS

Will be entered into, by the under-written Committee, for building the LONG-WHARF in Newport, and for which ſealed Proposals will be received by them until the 10th May next, for ſupplying and executing the following Articles; and the loweſt Terms will have the Preference, on giving Security for the faithful Performance of the Contract, viz.

1ſt. PROPOSALS for furniſhing Two Thouſand Cords of good Stone, for Wall-building, of the uſual Size; and Two Hundred Cords, to meaſure from 2 to 3 Feet wide each Stone, and 3 to 6 Feet long, and from 10 to 15 Inches thick, delivered at ſaid Wharf, and meaſured by the Perch in the Wall, as laid by the Wall-Makers.

2d. Propoſals for laying 460 Feet of Wall on the North Side, of 3 Feet thickneſs at Bottom at the Eaſt End, and 6 Feet at the Weſt End, to have a ſquare Face and ſlope One Inch to a Foot; the average Height about 5 Feet.——For laying 460 Feet of Wall on the South Side, of 3 Feet thickneſs at Bottom at Eaſt End, and 6 Feet at Weſt End, to have a ſquare Face and ſlope One Inch to a Foot; the average Height about 9 Feet.

3d. Propoſals for filling up Solid, between the Two Walls, from the Foundation to the Top of the Plate, as the Wharf ſhall be finiſhed; either for the whole Length of the Wall, or in Diviſions of 50 or 100 Feet, with a ſufficient Quantity of Sea-Weed againſt the Walls, and the Reſidue with Gravel or Earth.

4th. Propoſals for furniſhing and building the Head of ſaid Wharf with good Cheſtnut-Timber, of at leaſt One Foot Diameter at the ſmall End; the Length of the Work to be 100 Feet and 60 Feet wide, to be ſquared and cloſe-jointed above low Water Mark, and ſquare Caps or Plates of 16 Inches wide.

5th. Propoſals for furniſhing and laying Plates with ſufficient Land-Tyes for the whole Length of both Walls—to ſay 1800 Feet running Meaſure; for Plates of 16 Inches ſquare, and round Timber; for Poſts and Tyes 4000 Feet running Meaſure, from 9 to 18 Inches Diameter.

☞ The Contractors to have the Privilege of taking Sea-Weed, Gravel, and Stones, from Coaſter's-Harbour; and from Goat-Iſland, Gravel, Sand and Sea-Weed.

CALEB GARDNER,
SAMUEL VERNON, jun.
JOHN L. BOSS,
THOMAS DENNIS,
SILAS DEAN,
} *Committee.*

Newport, April 22, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

HAS FOR SALE,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

MOORE & GREEN have for Sale, 1800 Weight beſt Salt-Petre'd HAMS.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

INSOLVENCY.

THE Subſcribers being legally appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. ANDREW CHRISTY, late of South-Kingſton, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby notify all Creditors to ſaid Eſtate that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Houſe of *Charles Barker*, in Little-Reſt, on the laſt Tueſday of April inſt. the ſecond Tueſdays of May, June, July, and the third and fourth Tueſdays in Auguſt; all Demands muſt be ſupported with good Evidence, or they will not be allowed.

FEEEMAN PERRY,
CYRUS FRENCH.

S. Kingston, April 13, 1799.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

THE Creditors of Abraham R. Rivera, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear before the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County aforeſaid, on the third Monday of May next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid Abraham, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency, granted to the ſaid Abraham by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in February, A. D. 1797.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Clerk.*
Newport, April 22, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

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Salmon, Short-top, and Turnip Radiſh,	Sweet Marjorum, Thyme, Sage, Do.
Seliſia, Tenniſball, Imperial and Cabbage-Head, Lettuce-Seed	Early May, Cauliflower, Sugar-Loaf, Dutch, Brockly, Dwarf, Red, Drum head and Savoy Cabbage, Ditto.

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From the COLUMBIAN COURIER.
Printed at New-Bedford by Mr. Abraham Shearman.

The EDITOR *of the* COURIER, *by inserting the following piece, would oblige his Friend,* S.

ORIGINAL.

PREPARATORY REMARKS.—A young woman, the evening prior to her commencing a journey of some length, was visited by a number of her acquaintance; amongst others, by a relation of her's who was a bachelor—she hinted to him the advantages, which she thought might result from Marriage, to which he assented, provided he could find a suitable companion: She wished him to describe the person, &c. so that if she should in her travels meet with one, she might apprize him of it, he declined for that time; but early next morning sent her the following lines:—

MY DEAR LITTLE COZ,

IT is certainly kind,
Of the comforts of wedlock to put me in mind;
You ask what perfections I'd wish in a Wife?
With permission to chuse me a *Partner for life.*
I'll describe your commission as near as I can,
Find me such a woman, and I am her man.
First her age; she must be between thirty and twenty—
(The latitude given, I hope will content ye;)
Then for height, any thing between five and six feet,
If about the half way, we shall be just mouth meet.
For dimensions, I think it a matter of weight,
As I'm *little* myself, she should not be too great;
Having hitherto dwelt in the freedom of life,
I would not at last be o'er-whelm'd with a wife,
But if to decide on you must have some grounds,
In no wise exceed six or seven score pounds.
On the stile in which *wify* intended to live,
Should her fortune depend, and the portion she'd give;
If content to go on in my plain homely way,
A trifling addition extra charges would pay;
If determin'd to dress, dash away, cut a figure,
Her income, you know, must be so much the bigger,
(Though there is what exceeds all ideas of wealth,
The smiles of good humour, and blushes of health;)
But if on this head, which some think of great moment,
You would have me exactly define my proponent,
For our civil list charges having done for the best,
If she furnish one fourth, I'll engage for the rest.
As for person or face—whether rough or smooth feature,
I care not a straw, so it beam with good nature;
With regard to her eyes, be they black, brown, or blue,
It is all one to me, so she's not *more* than two,
For being myself little less than purblind,
I shall not look too closely her *failings* to find:
But whatever perfections belong to my lass,
I shall view with both eyes, and perhaps with my glass;
Her complexion; no matter if dark or if fair,
Nor the length of her nose, nor the hue of her hair,
With such trifles as these, little fault should I find,
If a ray of good sense but illumin'd her mind,
With soft peace, gay good humour, and cheerfulness blest,
Content must forever be thron'd in her breast;
When the goddess Hygeia, shall bless me with leisure,*
Together to walk, or ride out at our pleasure,
Or if to the house by dull weather confin'd,
Not clouds, but calm sunshine within doors to find,
With books, or in converse the evening to spend,
Or in rapture addressing our thoughts to a friend,
For extending our friendship ne'er makes it the less,
But desire enlarges our power to bless—
Not worlds from such treasure should tempt me to part,
For pity, true pity must soften her heart,
And if pain which I war with, should ever subdue me,
Her tender regard would support and renew me;

* Was a Physician.

By the cords of affliction thus closely united,
Afflictions ordain'd, not afflictions invited,
Affection would strengthen should sorrow o'ertake us,
And happy in spite of small troubles would make us.
Her religion should not be a system exclusive,
Nor conceited and proud, of all systems abusive,
Not made up of forms, of long prayers and grimaces,
Not pinning its faith on hypocrite faces,
But active an ardent, producing good fruits,
Such as ne'er proceed from decay'd and dead roots,
Embracing each honest and true-hearted brother,
Of one sect of Christians as well as another;
Not standing aloof, but dispos'd still to bend,
Humanity's patron, humility's friend;
Not inclin'd on the rights of the meanest to trample,
But commending good works by the force of example.
One article more I must strongly insist on,
Which tho' of importance, I'd very nigh mist on,
Should Providence bless us with sweet little creatures,
Whose innocent souls so beam forth in their features,
That sure we may fancy without any pride,
To the angels themselves we are nearly allied,
These cherubs of love she must nurse and attend,
Nor be only their mother, but *parent* and *friend.*
Thus I've ventur'd to picture the girl to my mind,
If you such a prize in your travels should find,
I agree, sign and seal, without other condition,
To intrust to your charge this important commission,
On your taste, skill and judgment, I've the firmest reliance,
Nor doubt on my part of a cheerful compliance.

GRASS SEEDS,
Good and Cheap for Sale,
By *MOORE & GREEN,*
Near the RED MARKET.

Who have also for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*
SHIP CHANDLERY,
GROCERIES and LIQUORS of all Kinds.
A great Variety of HARD WARE.
Likewise a small, but well-chosen Assortment, of DRY GOODS.

THEY HAVE ALSO—
Demerara, Antigua, St. Croix, Bengal, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by Ditto, Ditto.
Best French Brandy, by Pipe or Barrel.
Holland Geneva, by Ditto, Ditto.
Flour by the Barrel.
Raisins by the Cask.
Best English Gunpowder by Ditto.
70 Barrels of Mess and Prime Beef and Pork.
And many other Articles.
All which they will sell on the lowest Terms, for Cash or approved Notes.
Newport, April 8th, 1799.

TO BE LET,
And entered the Middle of MAY next,

A Large, convenient Dwelling-House, with a Shop in front, situated in Thames-street, at the Head of Stevens's Wharf.——For further Particulars apply to ANN WEBBER, on the Premises.
Newport, April 8, 1799.

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.

THIS may certify, that good Journeymen SHIP CARPENTERS may find Employ, and will be paid One Dollar and Half, per Day. If they will repair to Corlearshook, which Place is about one Mile from the City of New-York, and engage at Work on the 44 Gun Frigate, now constructing at that Place, under the Direction of Mr. Forman Cheesman, on Account of the United States.——Workmen will be paid off every Saturday, and also allowed the Amount of one Day's Pay for every Thirty Miles from their Place of Abode to New-York.——Twenty good Hole Borers will also find Employ at One Dollar, per Day.
SILAS TALBOT.
April 3, 1799.

ASA SHAW
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received, at his Store in Broad-street, an excellent Assortment of HAY-SEED, of all Kinds, which he is determined to sell very low.
Also a large Quantity of GERMAN STEEL, by the Fagot or less Quantity, of the best Kind for edge Tools.
Likewise WEST-INDIA GOODS, as usual.
Newport 8th April, 1799.

THE Hon. Court of Probate of Portsmouth has appointed the Subscriber Administrator to the Estate of REBECCA ANTHONY, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and allowed Six Months from this Date, for the Creditors to said Estate to exhibit their Demands: They are, therefore, hereby requested to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscriber, within the Time limited; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to
ISAAC ANTHONY, *Adm'r.*
Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1799.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. EDWARD PETERSON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to
MARY PETERSON, *Administratrix.*
Newport, April 9, 1799.

To be Sold,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, the 21st of May next, on the Premises, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.
THE Estate next Northward of Mr. *GEORGE GIBBS*'s, in Thames-street, consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Shop, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c. and Possession unavoidably given.
A good Warranty Deed will be given of the above Estate.
The Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.
Newport, April 2, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have just received, and for Sale,
A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.
All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.
Also Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.
JOB CHALONER.
Newport, 3d Month 25th, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glass Ware, calculated for the West India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses per Hogshead; Holland Gin, [illegible] by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass and fine Flour; Sale of the Ordnance Lead by the Ton.
Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JOHN BAKER
Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce,* at the Head of *Banister*'s Wharf,
BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof; West-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New-England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spanish Flote Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb; A general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto; An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes; Coarse and fine Salt.
Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.
He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Cash will be given on Delivery.
Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel; West-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing by the Hogshead or Barrel; Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Mess Pork by the Barrel; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can supply any Person who may want to Purchase a large or small Quantity of Pork of the above Description and also with a Quantity of Beef.
A FARM, in Narraganset, containing 60 Acres, with a House 20 by 16, and a Lintel for a Kitchen, lately shingled, a Barn and Crib in tolerable Order, with an Orchard of 130 or 140 Trees, and other Fruit-Trees, has Wood enough for a small Family, is situated one Mile West of Bissell's Mills, and opposite to Mr. Elam's Farm on the North, and fronting a Road on the South.
Who has also for Sale, a Vessel, now on the Stocks, that can be launched at short Notice, of about 70 Tons Burthen—also sundry Dwelling-Houses in different Parts of this Town.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,
Respectfully informs the Public,
THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.
He has constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Deer Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting: Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.
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ATTENTION!
RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERIST and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort-Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN's, on the Long-Wharf, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars, per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—Their Clothing is complete, Provisions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.
GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artillerists and Engineers.
Newport, February 25, 1799.

WANTED—
IN a neighbouring Town, as an Apprentice to the Art of Printing, a capable Boy, of a suitable Age.—To such an one Encouragement would be given, and the various Branches of the Business taught with Attention. Apply to the Printer of the Newport Mercury.
March 26, 1799.

From the COLUMBIAN COURIER.
Printed at New-Bedford by Mr. Abraham Shearman.

The EDITOR *of the* COURIER, *by inserting the following piece, would oblige his Friend,* S.

ORIGINAL.

PREPARATORY REMARKS.—A young woman, the evening prior to her commencing a journey of some length, was visited by a number of her acquaintance; amongst others, by a relation of her's who was a bachelor—she hinted to him the advantages, which she thought might result from Marriage, to which he assented, provided he could find a suitable companion: She wished him to describe the person, &c. so that if she should in her travels meet with one, she might apprize him of it, he declined for that time; but early next morning sent her the following lines:—

MY DEAR LITTLE COZ,

IT is certainly kind,
Of the comforts of wedlock to put me in mind;
You ask what perfections I'd wish in a Wife?
With permission to chuse me a *Partner for life.*
I'll describe your commission as near as I can,
Find me such a woman, and I am her man.
First her age; she must be between thirty and twenty—
(The latitude given, I hope will content ye;)
Then for height, any thing between five and six feet,
If about the half way, we shall be just mouth meet.
For dimensions, I think it a matter of weight,
As I'm *little* myself, she should not be too great;
Having hitherto dwelt in the freedom of life,
I would not at last be o'er-whelm'd with a wife,
But if to decide on you must have some grounds,
In no wise exceed six or seven score pounds.
On the stile in which *wify* intended to live,
Should her fortune depend, and the portion she'd give;
If content to go on in my plain homely way,
A trifling addition extra charges would pay;
If determin'd to dress, dash away, cut a figure,
Her income, you know, must be so much the bigger,
(Though there is what exceeds all ideas of wealth,
The smiles of good humour, and blushes of health;)
But if on this head, which some think of great moment,
You would have me exactly define my proponent,
For our civil list charges having done for the best,
If she furnish one fourth, I'll engage for the rest.
As for person or face—whether rough or smooth feature,
I care not a straw, so it beam with good nature;
With regard to her eyes, be they black, brown, or blue,
It is all one to me, so she's not *more* than two,
For being myself little less than purblind,
I shall not look too closely her *failings* to find:
But whatever perfections belong to my lass,
I shall view with both eyes, and perhaps with my glass;
Her complexion; no matter if dark or if fair,
Nor the length of her nose, nor the hue of her hair,
With such trifles as these, little fault should I find,
If a ray of good sense but illumin'd her mind,
With soft peace, gay good humour, and cheerfulness blest,
Content must forever be thron'd in her breast;
When the goddess Hygeia, shall bless me with leisure,*
Together to walk, or ride out at our pleasure,
Or if to the house by dull weather confin'd,
Not clouds, but calm sunshine within doors to find,
With books, or in converse the evening to spend,
Or in rapture addressing our thoughts to a friend,
For extending our friendship ne'er makes it the less,
But desire enlarges our power to bless—
Not worlds from such treasure should tempt me to part,
For pity, true pity must soften her heart,
And if pain which I war with, should ever subdue me,
Her tender regard would support and renew me;

* *He was a Physician.*

By the cords of affliction thus closely united,
Afflictions ordain'd, not afflictions invited,
Affection would strengthen should sorrow o'ertake us,
And happy in spite of small troubles would make us.
Her religion should not be a system exclusive,
Nor conceited and proud, of all systems abusive,
Not made up of forms, of long prayers and grimaces,
Not pinning its faith on hypocrite faces,
But active an ardent, producing good fruits,
Such as ne'er proceed from decay'd and dead roots,
Embracing each honest and true-hearted brother,
Of one sect of Christians as well as another;
Not standing aloof, but dispos'd still to bend,
Humanity's patron, humility's friend;
Not inclin'd on the rights of the meanest to trample,
But commending good works by the force of example.
One article more I must strongly insist on,
Which tho' of importance, I'd very nigh mist on,
Should Providence bless us with sweet little creatures,
Whose innocent souls so beam forth in their features,
That sure we may fancy without any pride,
To the angels themselves we are nearly allied,
These cherubs of love she must nurse and attend,
Nor be only their mother, but *parent* and *friend.*
Thus I've ventur'd to picture the girl to my mind,
If you such a prize in your travels should find,
I agree, sign and seal, without other condition,
To intrust to your charge this important commission,
On your taste, skill and judgment, I've the firmest reliance,
Nor doubt on my part of a cheerful compliance.

GRASS SEEDS,
Good and Cheap for Sale,
By *MOORE & GREEN,*
Near the RED MARKET.

Who have also for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*
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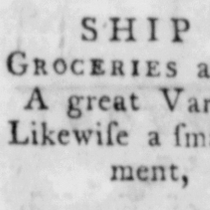
Newport, April 8th, 1799.

TO BE LET,
And entered the Middle of MAY next,



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